

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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August 8, 1860.

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THE undersigned having been appointed ad-
ministrators of the estate of James Harlan,
deceased, request all persons indebted to the same
to make an early settlement. Persons having
claims against said estate will have them pre-
pared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or
miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are re-
quested to return them to the undersigned at
once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
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claims. They will, in all cases where it is de-
sired, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—lf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
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Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—lf.

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rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

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7th Dist.—Peter B. Hays, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
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13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
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Harry Stacky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court,
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Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN
W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of
confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of
years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony
committed in the city of Louisville, have made
their escape from the jail of said county, and are
now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS, each, for the apprehension of the said
Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their
delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county
within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day
of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d
year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to
the reward offered by the Governor, for the
apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES
RODGER and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke
jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863,
or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the
present term of the Court, and convicted of rob-
bery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten
months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches
high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark
brown hair; hazel eyes; and weighs near 150
pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had
small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plain-
ly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd,
and rather good looking; features rather thin, inces-
sant chewer of tobacco; has heard, if well grown
out, would be black. Had on May 1863, a
light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey
annel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair
short, has a habit of putting his hand to his fore-
head and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches
high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark
brown hair; light complexion; light hair; light
blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth
when in conversation, his upper teeth are large
and long; has a pale look from long confinement
in prison; has a good set of hair, but scarcely any
beard, if any it is light from the want, when he
left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey
shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 5, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me,
that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and
murdered William Laywell, in the county of Rock-
castle, has fled from justice, and is now going at
large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here-
by offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dol-
lars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah
Pope, and his delivery to the jailor of Rockcastle
county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st
Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 3 or 4
inches high; weighs about 140 lbs.; has black
hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked, and
finger on the left hand, next to the little finger,
is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years
old.

Feb. 2, w&w&m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th
day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua
Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made
his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here-
by offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES
H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailor of Gar-
rard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th
day of December, A. D. 1862, and in
the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age;
about five feet four inches high; slender form;
weight about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair,
and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers
and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent;
slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and lei-
sured.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of July 31.]

Peace party in North Carolina.

The Secessionists—Their Promises and their Performances—The Condition into which they have brought the Country—The Remedy, etc.

Mr. Editor: There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely any analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependences upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of George Grenville, and afterward that of Lord North, attempted to impose an unjust tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for near ten years, by representations, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly disclaimed all intention of separation from the parent State, for they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surrey or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen at that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham, and others—were thrown away upon the narrow-minded Monarch and the bigoted Ministry which then governed the destinies of the British Empire. Still, in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the Colonies out of the protection of the parent State. And then, at last, no other course was left them but to proclaim their independence, and defend it, if need be, with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances;" and on the 15th of the following month Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to or dependence on the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain;" and on the 4th of July following the ever memorable Declaration was made.

But how different has been the course of the secessionists! They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union should be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to forge such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the day of our liberation by the secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina herself had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New England. That question was compromised; South Carolina obtained all that she ostensibly demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise bill the newspaper organ of the secessionists at Washington declared "that the South could never be united on this tariff question, and that the slave question was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and of course was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay, and others, was the matter compromised.

The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the ultimatum on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the Slave States could consent to remain in the Union, that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories should be incorporated into the Democratic platform. In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the Democratic party, so great had been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention with his old ultimatum in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in the fall of that year. In the meantime however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats of the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to slavery the Territories north of the Missouri compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820 that said line should forever divide the Territories between the Slave and Free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820, was unconstitutional, but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question; and, without any refer-

ence to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti-slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to force the Leecompton Constitution with slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the known and expressed wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860 if the secessionists, with Yancey at their head, had not determined that they should succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their ultimatum of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of Cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rendering saunter the Democratic party, to insure the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby, *forte*, for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of their long meditated designs of destroying the Union.

All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. Lincoln, was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New York. I will do them the justice to say that they also claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the fugitive slave law, but the only State that ever complained much of this was South Carolina, the State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the National Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would themselves have made. Nay, even at the very time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, if the Cotton States had allowed their Senators and Representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him.

The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories had been elected President of the United States according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than constitutional means in the accomplishment of his objects. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any real grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our Revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, peaceful of right, seems, as Publius says to have exploded and given up the ghost—should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were and demanded redress in respectful, yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted every constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed—by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and, failing in all these, they should have done as our Revolutionary sires did—i. e. fight in the Union for their rights until they were driven out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these— in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent promises which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

First, and foremost, they promised that secession should be peaceful. Secondly, they promised that if perchance war should ensue it would be a very short war; that it would not last six months; that the Yankees would not fight; that one Southerner could whip from ten to one hundred of those "inferior" Britons and France would speedily recognize us and render us every assistance we might desire; that whatever might be their abstract opinions of the subject of slavery, their interests would impel them to promote its perpetuity in the Southern States; that if after all they should not be disposed to assist us, *Gideon was King*, and would soon bring all the crowned heads of Europe on their knees in supplication to us; would compel them to raise the blockade, should one be established, in thirty days, in sixty days, in ninety days in one hundred and twenty days, in six months, in nine months, in one year at farthest.

Thirdly, they promised us that all the Slave States except Delaware would join the Southern Confederacy; that slavery should not only be perpetuated in the States, but that it should be extended into all the Territories in which the negro could live; that all the grievances occasioned by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law should be speedily redressed, that slave property should be established upon a basis as safe as that of landed property.

Fourthly, they promised us that the new Government should be a mere Confederacy of absolute sovereignty and equal rights; that the States should be tyrannized over by no such "central despotism" as the old Government at Washington; that the glorious doctrine of State rights and nullification, as taught by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun, should prevail in the new Confederacy; that the sovereignty of the States and their judicial decisions should be sacredly respected.

Fifthly, they promised us the early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best Government on the earth, whose credit should be better than that of any other nation, whose prosperity and happiness would be the envy of the civilized world.

And, lastly, they promised us that if war should ensue, they would go to the battlefield and spill, if necessary, the last drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South.

While such have been their promises, what have been their performances? In-

stead of secession being peaceable, as they promised that it would, it has given rise to such a war as has never before desolated any country since the barbarians of the North overran the Roman Empire. So far from the war's ending in six months, as they said it would, should it ensue, it has already lasted more than two years, and, if their policy is pursued, it will last more than two years longer; and, notwithstanding their predictions, the Yankees have fought on many occasions with a spirit and determination worthy of their ancestors of the Revolution; worthy of the descendant of those austere old puritans whose heroic spirit and religious zeal made Oliver Cromwell's army a terror of the civilized world, or of those French Huguenots "who, thrice in the sixteenth century, contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the power of the house of Valois." England and France have not recognized us; have not raised the blockade; have not shown us any sympathy; nor is there any probability that they ever will, and that cotton is not king is now universally acknowledged. After Mr. Yancey had not joined the Confederacy; nor has Kentucky nor Missouri ever really been with us. Slavery has not only not been perpetuated in the States, nor extended into the Territories, but Missouri has passed an act of emancipation, and Maryland is ready to do so rather than give up her place in the Union, and the last hope of obtaining one foot of the Territories for the purpose of extending slavery has departed from the Confederacy forever. The grievances caused by the failure of some of the Northern States to execute the fugitive slave law have not only not been remedied, but more slaves have been lost to the South forever since secession was inaugurated than would have escaped from their masters in the Union in five centuries. And how have they kept their promise that they would respect the sovereignty and rights of the States? Whatever the Government may be in theory, in fact we have a grand military consolidation which almost entirely ignores the existence of the States and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunals. The great central despotism at Washington, as they were pleased to call it, was at any time, previous to the commencement of the secession movement, and even for some time after it had been commenced, a most mild and beneficent Government compared with the central despotism at Richmond under which we are now living.

Instead of an early and permanent establishment of the "wealthiest and best Government in the world with unbounded credit," what have we got? In spite of all the victories which they profess to have obtained over the Yankees, they have lost the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and in my humble opinion have lost them forever; and, in all probability, Alabama will soon be added to the number. This will leave to the Confederacy but five States out of the original thirteen, and of these five the Yankees have possession of many of the most important points and one-third of their territory. So far the Yankees have never failed to hold every place of importance which they have taken, and present indications are that Charleston will soon be added to the number. The campaign of Gen. Lee into Pennsylvania has undoubtedly proved a failure, and with it the last hope of conquering a peace by a successful invasion of the enemy's country. Our army has certainly been much weakened and dispirited by this failure, and the fall of Vicksburg, and how long even Richmond will be safe no one can tell. As the Richmond Engineer said some time ago, "they are slowly but surely gaining upon us, acre by acre, mile by mile, and unless Providence interposes on our behalf, of which I see no indications—we will, at no great distance of time, be a subjugated people."

As to our unbounded credit, based upon the security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary to speak. When we see one of the most influential States in the Confederacy discrediting a very large part of the Confederate currency, and the Confederate Government itself repudiating, to some extent, its most solemn obligations, we cannot but suppose that the confidence of other nations in the good faith and credit of this Government is small indeed. As regards their promise "to go to the war and spill the last drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South," I will say nothing. Every body knows how the secessionists of North Carolina have kept that promise. Every body knows that the leaders, with a few honorable exceptions, will neither fight nor negotiate.

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass have they brought us, and for what? They say that they did it because the North did give us no guarantee on the slavery question. I have before stated that not one of the Conventions of the seven Cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any if their friends of the Border States would procure them for them.

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its regular session in January, 1861, adopted resolutions appointing Commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington city, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1862, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a provisional Government for the Confederate States of America. On the motion of the writer of this, the resolution appointing Commissioners to Montgomery was amended so as to instruct them "to act solely as mediators, and use every effort possible to restore the Union upon the basis of the Crittenden propositions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia." The Commissioners under these instructions were the Hon. D. L. Swain, Gen. M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, Esq., who upon their return, submitted a report to his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, which was by him laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the legislative documents of that year, where it may be consulted. In this report they say that they had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining public opinion in the Cotton States, and then said:

"We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our inquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a very decided minority of the community in these States are disposed at present to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconstruction of our National Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering we would poorly perform the duties assigned to us by entering into discussions which would serve only to enkindle strife."

But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true, and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nothing would have been accepted. But the Congress of the United States did pass, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, the proposition reported by Mr. Corwin, from the committee of twenty-six, to so amend the

Constitution as to perpetuate slavery in the States. What stronger guarantee could be given so far as the States were concerned it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? The Territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary Governments for the three remaining new Territories, to wit, Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot proviso; nor any other prohibition against the introduction of slavery, but, on the other hand, expressly declare, among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these Territories are north of 36 deg. 30 min., and that in the new Territory now governed by the United States south of that line slavery actually exists and is recognized by the territorial law, the question may well be asked, "what was there worth quarreling, much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the Territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that, up to the time of the Charleston Convention, she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in any event; by secession. Indeed I think it must now be apparent that secession, even if it could have been effected peaceably, would have been a remedy for the grievances of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain return of our fugitive slaves were concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionate men everywhere are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms offered us and preserved peace and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land; has brought mourning into every family; has rendered hundreds of thousands of heartbroken desolate; has filled the land with maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and squalid poverty; has crowded our poor houses and almshouses; has sent away many thousands of our brave and noblest sons to die in the hands of the enemy, and has made hundreds of millions of treasure, only to find the institution, for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "Is there any remedy?" A full, complete, and adequate remedy there is not; for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation, or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which, with the energy that usually follows desolating wars, will perhaps remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is peace, SPEEDY PEACE! But they say that we are so situated that no proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence, we must fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are completely subjugated. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King, in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech a memorable debate arose. On this occasion Charles James Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal, which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said:

"But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no Minister at Paris. Why have we no Minister there? Because France is a Republic! And so we are to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a punctilio! . . . The road of common sense is simple, plain, and direct; that of pride and puerility is as tangled as it is serpentine."

In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox I would ask we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a punctilio? Shall we pursue the path of pride and puerility, which is as tangled as it is serpentine; or shall we take the simple, plain, and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin river, and I believe of the whole State are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the people of this part of the State is peace—peace upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may perhaps prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained; nor, in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much hope of it in the future. They naturally ask, if, with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees now have in the field, how can we meet them with their three hundred thousand new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its maximum number, from adventurers who are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But, if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not compromise us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment of the Constitution proposed by Mr. Corwin from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating slavery in the States to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and able statesmen than myself to propose.

I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the mean time of submitting all matters in dispute to a Convention of delegates from all the States, North and South, the delegates to be elected by the people themselves, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a Convention, that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, as was done in February, 1861. Such a Convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possible an honorable peace. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina and

especially to that amiable statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate Government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an honorable peace. And, lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly, without dictation of terms, to Almighty God for an honorable peace.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present. DAVIDSON.

CLERMONTVILLE, (N. C.) July 16th, 1863.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral or Whooping Cough, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be obtained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS,

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE; it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

June 19, 1863-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

10 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy, Fine Rappes, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappes, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF. Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking. Fine Cut Chewing. Snaking. Long, P. A. L., or plain; S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Ormoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-1y.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and as remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well improved grass. The improvements are comfortable and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing to purchase a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH, Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated DOCTOR W. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. HUGH RODMAN, Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

Glendale Female College.

The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant. Its teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed. Its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are among the best educated and most distinguished of the West. For catalogues, information, and admission direct to Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D., Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio. August 17, 1863-1m.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

Over \$200,000 Worth of Property Offered.

UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, a public sale will be made, at the residence of THOMAS S. PAGE, two miles from Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, 1863, viz:

50 head of Cattle—Milch Cows, Oxen, Bulls, and Steers.
37 Horses, Mares, Mules—broke and unbroke.
90 Sheep, and 140 head of Hogs—various ages.
1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon—with sets of Harness.
Wagon, Carts, &c., &c.
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machines.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
A lot of seasoned Plank and Scaffolding.
A large lot of Stone Coal.
30 Slaves, of various ages—Children to be sold with their mothers.
Products of the Farm—consisting of Corn in the field, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Hay, in the Stack.
Many Vegetables in the Soil.

If not previously sold, there will be offered.

820 Acres of Land,

well improved, all in a body. If not thus wanted, it will be offered in parcels, as follows:

1. About 250 to 300 acres, in the home place—a beautiful location—richly supplied with everything conducing to comfort, convenience and pleasure—plants, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, decorating the grounds—large market garden—extensive buildings of frame work, dwelling and servant's houses of large capacity. A greenhouse with furnace and fixtures. A mill, with French burrs and horse power.
2. A tract of about 70 ACRES—supposed to be about 15 ACRES in full bearing, a large vine—vine dresser's house—Press house and fixtures—a large stone arched wine cellar, with a full supply of wine casks, tubs, &c., &c.
3. Another vineyard of about 40 ACRES—5 ACRES of which are in full bearing CATAWBA vines, with other fruits—comfortable tenant's houses.
- There is a contract with Mr. Vogler, a vine-dresser and wine-maker running with these two last named tracts for about 16 years, which may be dissolved.
4. A tract of about 480 ACRES, binding on the Kentucky river, forming an extensive acre skirted about with forest hill sides—a convenient landing—comfortable buildings of hewn logs and frame work—large orchard—two superior springs of water—located to make an extensive Hay farm—with capacity to produce over 400 tons annually. This tract, if inducement is offered, will be divided. The lands and slaves will be offered at public sale on the day of sale if not previously disposed of.

There is also offered at PRIVATE SALE the following lots and lands, viz:

1. 17 vacant lots in Chicago, Illinois.
2. About 2,000 acres of land binding on the Ohio river, in Union county, Ky., traversed by rich coal veins.
3. Undivided interest in 1,450 acres, in Hopkins county, Kentucky—also extensive coal privileges near by, the veins estimated to be 9 to 10 feet in thickness.
4. About 1,000 acres of land, in Livingston county, Ky.
5. Lots in the city of Louisville.
6. A large brick residence in Frankfort.
7. An undivided interest in the Kanawha Coal & Oil Company.
8. Lots, and Stock, in La Crescent, Minnesota.
9. An undivided interest in valuable lands lying 12 miles from St. Louis, Missouri.
10. 1,000 acres of land in Henderson county, Kentucky.
11. Lots in Keokuk, Iowa.
12. Lands in Grayson county, Kentucky.
13. Three lots and house in Runsey, Kentucky.
14. Lots in Hannibal, Missouri.
15. A large, undivided interest, in extensive coal mines now being worked, lying at La Salle, Illinois, with other lands adjoining—said to be of great value.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$10, cash.

In sales of real estate one-third is to be a regiment on month, one-third in one year, one-third in two years—retaining a lien for the purchase money. The slaves on one years credit. Personal property on nine months credit. Bonds to be given, with good and sufficient security for the purchase money, to have the force and effect of revivendo bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date of sale, payable to the trustee.

No property to be removed until satisfactory bonds are executed.

Mr. Page, and Mr. Pearson, on the land, will exhibit anything above named to public sale.

If the sale is not through then, it will continue the next day, the 9th of September, 1863.

A. W. DUDLEY, Trustee of Thomas S. Page.

August 12, 1863-1ds.

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

THE undersigned has been authorized, by the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under general orders, Nos. 191 and 216, from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more and who have been honorably discharged.

To such men as may be enlisted in this regiment a bounty of four hundred and two dollars will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance. . . . \$13 00
First installment of bounty. . . . 25 00
Premium. . . . 2 00

Total payment on muster. . . . 40 00

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the

Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance

with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agents

of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 24

March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ATNA IN-

SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at

Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOU-

SAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents, 111,968 05

in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,

Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,

semi-annual interest, \$44,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,

Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,

semi-annual interest, 8,500 00

N. Y. Central Railroad,

(Convert.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 10,000 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad,

(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 6

per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

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(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

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interest, 25,000 00

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(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

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7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,

(Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

7 per cent., semi-annual

interest, 25,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North Bk's S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk North Amer.	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bk of N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk.	40,000	40,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk.	40,000	40,000 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk.	50,000	51,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk.	40,000	40,000 00
N. Y. City.	20,000	28,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and	15,000	31,500 00
Trust Co. S'tk. N. Y. City.	10,000	20,000 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co.	10,000	20,000 00
Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...		\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not		None.
due to banks and other creditors,...		None.
Losses adjusted and due,...		None.
Losses adjusted and not due,...		\$ 5,628 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or		137,107 12
in suspense for further proof,...		
All claims against the Company are		small, for printing, &c.
Total liabilities,...		\$42,733 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Atna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a

Justice of the Peace in and for said

County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,

this 24th day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy

of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set

my hand and affixed my official seal

this day and year above written.

[L. S.] GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of

the Atna Insurance Company, has filed in this

office the statements and exhibits required by

the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate

Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-

proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown

to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said

Company is possessed of an actual capital of at

least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as

required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent

as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to

take risks and transact business of insurance at

his office in Frankfort for the term of one year

from the date hereof. But this license may be

revoked if it shall be made to appear to the un-

dersigned that since filing of the statements above

referred to, the available capital of said Company

has been reduced below one hundred and fifty

thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my

hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Atna agents

in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1,

1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county,

Stephen Elliott, Lexington, Meade

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthia, Harrison

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county,

Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle

Stephen Elliott, Lexington, Meade

Fred. H. Skinner, Edwinstown, Lyon

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming

Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott

Philip H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson

Fourth District.		
Meade,...	187	
Adair,...	541	
Hardin,...	388	
Bullitt,...	295	
Marion,...	735	
Washington,...	738	
Nelson,...	239	
Spencer,...	91	
Taylor,...	325	
Green,...	440	
Shelby,...	469	
Anderson,...	261	
Total,...	4,938	

Fifth District.		
Jefferson,...	5,037	
Clark,...	248	
Henderson,...	552	
Owen,...	82	
Total,...	5,719	

Sixth District.		
Gallatin,...	186	
Harrison,...	329	
Boone,...	124	
Trimble,...	4	
Grant,...	434	
Kenton,...	600	
Campbell,...	610	
Pendleton,...	578	
Bracken,...	412	
Carroll,...	43	
Total,...	3,260	

Seventh District.		
Nicholas,...	395	
Bourbon,...	194	
Clark,...	202	
Fayette,...	378	
Scott,...	75	
Jessamine,...	144	
Woodford,...	148	
Franklin,...	488	
Merced,...	731	
Boyle,...	524	
Lincoln,...	229	
Total,...	3,500	

Eighth District.		
Perry,...	296	
Breathitt,...	163	
Leecher,...	110	
Harlan,...	93	
Knott,...	408	
Clay,...	465	
Owsley,...	507	
Wolfe,...	84	
Whitley,...	501	
Jackson,...	879	
Madison,...	709	
Rockcastle,...	477	
Garrard,...	371	
Pulaski,...	443	
Casey,...	1,032	
Wayne,...	448	
Total,...	7,121	

Ninth District.		
Mason,...	818	
Lewis,...	540	
Greenup,...	125	
Powell,...	92	
Spencer,...	123	
Fleming,...	687	
Rowan,...	154	
Carter,...	591	
Lawrence,...	417	
Morgan,...	294	
Boyle,...	298	
Floyd,...	298	
Pike,...	498	
Magoffin,...	132	
Montgomery,...	252	
Bath,...	568	
Total,...	6,499	

RECAPITULATION		
First district,...	1,154	
Second district,...	5,223	
Third district,...	4,938	
Fourth district,...	5,719	
Fifth district,...	3,260	
Sixth district,...	3,500	
Seventh district,...	7,121	
Eighth district,...	6,499	
Ninth district,...	4,037	
Total,...	41,037	

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct

statement of the number of men furnished by

each Congressional District to the United States

army, as taken from the records of this Depart-

ment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1863.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

Adjutant General Kentucky Volunteers.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON

county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man

calling himself DUKE. He is about 5 feet 8 in-

ches high, black color, and will weigh about 150

pounds. Says he belongs to James Ashbrook, of

Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as

the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON

county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man

calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 8 in-

ches high, black color, and will weigh about 150

pounds. Says he belongs to James Ashbrook, of

Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as

the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FAY-

ette county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 9th

of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself GREEN.

He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5

feet 8 inches high, weighing 165 pounds. Says

he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as

the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

July 21, 1863-1m.</